

## BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:	:	Before the Examiner:
Tachibana et al.	:	Augustine, Nicholas
	:	
Serial No.: 10/674,180	:	Group Art Unit: 2179
	:	
Filing Date: September 29, 2003	:	
	:	IBM Corporation
Title: DIVIDING A LARGE	:	Dept. T81/Bldg. 503
INPUT PAGE INTO A PLURALITY:	:	P.O. Box 12195
OF SMALLER INPUT PAGES	:	3039 Cornwallis Road
TO PROVIDE EASIER USE OF	:	Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
A TERMINAL WITH A SMALL	:	
SCREEN	:	

**SECOND APPEAL BRIEF**

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents  
 Commissioner for Patents  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is International Business Machines Corporation, which is the assignee of the entire right, title and interest in the above-identified patent application.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellants, Appellants' legal representative or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1 and 3-14 are pending in the Application. Claims 1 and 3-14 stand rejected. Claim 2 was cancelled. Claims 1 and 3-14 are appealed.

#### IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Appellants submitted an amendment (October 11, 2007) following receipt of the final office action (July 17, 2007) where the amendment corrected a typographical mistake in claim 13.

#### V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

##### Independent Claim 1:

In one embodiment of the present invention, an information terminal which displays input pages downloaded from a server via a network, and which transmits, using the network, information entered into the input pages by a user, the information terminal comprises a page display section for displaying a plurality of input pages using a browser executed by the information terminal. Specification, page 3, paragraph [0012], lines 3-4; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0013], lines 3-6; Specification, page 6, paragraph [0025], lines 1-4; Figure 1, elements 20, 25, 30, 420. The information terminal further comprises an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0026], lines 1-2; Figure 1, element 430. Further, the information terminal comprises an input information transmission section for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to an instruction. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0029]; lines 1-3; Figure 1, element 440. Furthermore, the information transmission comprises a page reception section for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, where the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further where the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server. Specification, page 5, paragraph [0023], lines 1-4; Specification, page 7, paragraph [0029], lines 3-5; Specification, page 9, paragraph [0037], lines 1-2; Figure 4, element 400.

Independent Claim 10:

In one embodiment of the present invention, a transmission-reception proxy apparatus for displaying input pages downloaded from a server to an information terminal via a network, and for transmitting information entered into the input pages by a user, the proxy apparatus comprises a page display section for displaying a plurality of input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal. Specification, page 3, paragraph [0012], lines 3-4; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0013], lines 3-6; Specification, page 5, paragraph [0020], lines 1-4; Specification, page 6, paragraph [0025], lines 1-4; Figure 1, elements 20, 25, 30, 40, 420. The proxy apparatus further comprises an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0026], lines 1-2; Figure 1, element 430. Further, the proxy apparatus comprises an input information transmission section for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to an instruction to transmit the plurality of input parameters. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0029]; lines 1-3; Figure 1, element 440. Further, the proxy apparatus comprises a page reception section for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, where the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further where the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server. Specification, page 5, paragraph [0023], lines 1-4; Specification, page 7, paragraph [0029], lines 3-5; Specification, page 9, paragraph [0037], lines 1-2; Figure 4, element 400.

Independent Claim 11:

In one embodiment of the present invention, a communication system comprising a server for storing a plurality of input pages and an information terminal for accepting a user's entries into the input pages, where the server comprises a page

transmission section for transmitting the input pages in response to an instruction from the information terminal, the information terminal comprises a page reception section for transmitting the instruction from the information terminal and for receiving the input pages. Specification, page 3, paragraph [0012], lines 1-5; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0015], lines 1-3; Specification, page 5, paragraph [0023], lines 1-6; Specification, page 9, paragraph [0037], lines 1-2; Figure 1, elements 10, 20, 30, 110; Figure 4, element 400. Further, the information terminal comprises a page display section for displaying the input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0025], lines 1-3; Figure 4, element 420. Additionally, the information terminal comprises an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0026], lines 1-2; Figure 1, element 430. Furthermore, the information terminal comprises an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0029]; lines 1-5; Figure 1, element 440. Further, the information terminal comprises a page reception section for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, where the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further where the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server. Specification, page 5, paragraph [0023], lines 1-4; Specification, page 7, paragraph [0029], lines 3-5; Specification, page 9, paragraph [0037], lines 1-2; Figure 4, element 400.

Independent Claim 12:

In one embodiment of the present invention, a method of communication between a server which stores a plurality of input pages and an information terminal which accepts a user's input entered using more than one of the input pages, comprising the step of transmitting a plurality of input pages from a server to an

information terminal in response to a request from the information terminal. Specification, pages 13-14, paragraph [0055], lines 1-7; Figure 4, step 400. The method further comprises receiving the input pages by the information terminal. Specification, page 14, paragraph [0055], lines 7-10; Figure 4, step 410. Further, the method comprises displaying the input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal. Specification, page 14, paragraph [0057], lines 2-4; Figure 4, step 420. Additionally, the method comprises storing, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages. Specification, page 14, paragraph [0057], lines 4-11; Figure 4, step 430. Further, the method comprises combining the stored input parameters according to package identification information. Specification, page 16, paragraph [0062], lines 1-3; Figure 5, step 510. Furthermore, the method comprises transmitting the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction. Specification, page 16, paragraph [0062], lines 1-3; Figure 5, step 510.

Independent Claim 13:

In one embodiment of the present invention, a program product enabling a computer to function as an information terminal which displays input pages downloaded from a server via a network and transmits information entered into the input pages by a user, the program product providing modules of computer usable program code tangibly embodied in a computer usable storage medium, the modules comprising a page display module for displaying input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal. Specification, page 3, paragraph [0012], lines 3-4; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0013], lines 3-6; Specification, page 6, paragraph [0025], lines 1-4; Specification, page 18, paragraph [0071], lines 1-5; Specification, page 18, paragraph [0072], lines 1-2; Figure 1, elements 20, 25, 30, 420. The modules further comprise an input information storage module for storing a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0026], lines 1-2; Figure 1, element 430. Further, the modules comprise an input

information transmission module for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to receiving an instruction. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0029]; lines 1-3; Figure 1, element 440. Additionally, the modules comprise a page reception module for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, where the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further where the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server. Specification, page 5, paragraph [0023], lines 1-4; Specification, page 7, paragraph [0029], lines 3-5; Specification, page 9, paragraph [0037], lines 1-2; Figure 4, element 400.

Independent Claim 14:

In one embodiment of the present invention, a computer usable recording medium that tangibly embodies modules of computer usable program instructions enabling a computer to function as an information terminal for displaying input pages downloaded from a server via a network and for transmitting, using the network, information entered by a user into more than one of the input pages, the recording medium comprises a page display module for displaying a plurality of input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal. Specification, page 3, paragraph [0012], lines 3-4; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; Specification, page 3, paragraph [0013], lines 3-6; Specification, page 6, paragraph [0025], lines 1-4; Specification, page 18, paragraph [0071], lines 1-5; Specification, page 18, paragraph [0072], lines 1-2; Figure 1, elements 20, 25, 30, 420. Further, the recording medium comprises an input information storage module for storing a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0026], lines 1-2; Figure 1, element 430. Additionally, the recording medium comprises an input information transmission module for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to an instruction to transmit the plurality of input parameters. Specification, page 6, paragraph [0029]; lines 1-3; Figure 1, element 440. Furthermore, the recording medium comprises a

page reception module for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, where the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further where the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server. Specification, page 5, paragraph [0023], lines 1-4; Specification, page 7, paragraph [0029], lines 3-5; Specification, page 9, paragraph [0037], lines 1-2; Figure 4, element 400.

VI. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

A. Claims 1 and 3-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Iida (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0032739) in view of Duarte (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0138825).

VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1 and 3-14 are not properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

1. Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach at least the following claim limitations.

a. Claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14 are patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages" as recited in claim 1 and similarly in claims 10, 11, 13 and 14. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0007, 0030, 0031 and 0043] of Duarte as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/25/2010), pages 4. Appellants respectfully traverse.

Duarte teaches that image processing/camera application 201 includes a graphical navigation interface 300. [0030]. Duarte further teaches that the graphical navigation interface 300 is comprised of a thumbnail region 301 and a graphical navigation map 302, where the thumbnail region 301 is comprised of a plurality of

thumbnail images captured via the camera 115 and/or downloaded from another data processing device (e.g., a personal computer or server). [0030]. Additionally, Duarte teaches that in the embodiment shown in Figure 3, six thumbnail images are viewable at a time. [0030]. Furthermore, Duarte teaches that photo 303 is currently selected by the user as indicated by a black highlight graphic 307 surrounding the photo 303. [0031]. In addition, Duarte teaches that when highlighted, the title of the photo appears within the highlight graphic 307, as indicated. [0031]. Duarte further teaches that the user may bring up an image processing application menu by selecting a specified control element 105 or key from the keyboard 101. [0043]. Additionally, Duarte teaches that as illustrated in Figure 7, application menu 700 includes a "Capture New" item that causes the application to enter capture mode, where the user may capture new photographs via the detachable camera 115. [0043]. Furthermore, Duarte teaches that application menu 700 includes a "Rename Photo" item that allows the user to provide a new name for the highlighted image as well as includes a "Discard" items that causes the highlighted image to be deleted from the data processing device. [0043].

Hence, Duarte teaches a navigation interface that includes a thumbnail region and a graphical navigation map, where the thumbnail region is comprised of a plurality of thumbnail images captured via the camera and/or downloaded from another data processing device (e.g., a personal computer or server). Furthermore, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in the graphical navigation interface. In addition, Duarte teaches an application menu that allows one to capture new photographs via a detachable camera.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters. Instead, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in a graphical navigation interface or having the graphical navigation interface include thumbnail images. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user. Neither is there any language in the cited



passages that teaches an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Appellants further assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "an input information transmission section for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to an instruction" as recited in claim 1 and similarly in claims 10, 13 and 14. The Examiner cites paragraph [0046], lines 1-5 of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 3. Appellants respectfully traverse.

Iida teaches that when all of the text data entered into the text input boxes are read out and output to the gateway server 7 and all of the text input boxes become empty (step T8), the gateway server 7 arranges the text data that have been sequentially read out from the text input boxes in order of time of input, and outputs a series of all arranged main text data of e-mail to the POP server 8 (step T9). [0046].

Hence, Iida teaches sending text data of an e-mail entered by the user to gateway server 7.

There is no language in the cited passage that teaches transmitting the plurality of input parameters. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that teaches transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to an instruction.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 1, 10, 13 and 14, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Appellants further assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction"

as recited in claim 11. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0007, 0030, 0031 and 0043] of Duarte as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 4. Appellants respectfully traverse.

As stated above, Duarte teaches a navigation interface that includes a thumbnail region and a graphical navigation map, where the thumbnail region is comprised of a plurality of thumbnail images captured via the camera and/or downloaded from another data processing device (e.g., a personal computer or server). Furthermore, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in the graphical navigation interface. In addition, Duarte teaches an application menu that allows one to capture new photographs via a detachable camera.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters. Instead, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in a graphical navigation interface or having the graphical navigation interface include thumbnail images. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 11, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Appellants further assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "a page reception section for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, wherein the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further wherein the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server" as recited in claim 1 and similarly in claims 10, 11, 13 and 14. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0030, 0044-0046 and 0056] of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim

limitations. Office Action (6/25/2010), pages 3 and 5. Appellants respectfully traverse.

Iida teaches that Figure 1 shows an example of a system configuration used in a case where a portable terminal adaptable to Compact HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) accesses via a gateway server to a POP (Post Office Protocol) server or the like that requires user authentication. [0030]. Iida further teaches that when the writing of all of the main text data of the e-mail is complete and a total number of the written characters of the main text data has not yet exceeded the limitation of the number of characters transmittable from this portable terminal, the web browser installed on the portable terminal sequentially reads out respective text data entered into the respective text input boxes from box to box in order of time of input, and outputs the respective text data to the gateway server 7 (steps T3, T10, T7). [0046]. Additionally, Iida discloses that according to the transmitting/receiving method of the text data in the portable terminal, main text data received from a predetermined server are divided into a plurality of segment text data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal and output to the portable terminal by a gateway server. [0056].

Hence, Iida teaches dividing long text data into a plurality of segment data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal. Further, Iida teaches allowing a user to enter text data in an e-mail up to the limit of the number of characters that are transmittable from the portable terminal.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches a page reception section for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches that the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches that the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches that the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered

into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

- b. Claims 3-9 are patentable over Iida in view of Duarte for at least the reasons that claim 1 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Claims 3-9 each recite combinations of features of independent claim 1, and hence claims 3-9 are patentable over Iida in view of Duarte for at least the above-stated reasons that claim 1 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

- c. Claim 3 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "wherein the input information storage section associates input identification information for identifying input information of a package with the input parameters, and wherein the input information transmission section selects and combines input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and which are associated with the same input identification information from among the input parameters stored in the input information storage section, and transmits the resulting combination as the input information" as recited in claim 3. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0046 and 0056] of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim limitations. Office Action (6/25/2010), pages 5-6. Appellants respectfully traverse.

Iida teaches that when all of the text data entered into the text input boxes are read out and output to the gateway server 7 and all of the text input boxes become empty (step T8), the gateway server 7 arranges the text data that have been sequentially read out from the text input boxes in order of time of input, and outputs a series of all arranged main text data of e-mail to the POP server 8 (step T9). [0046]. Iida further teaches that the POP server 8 performs a transmission of the e-mail as an

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. [0046]. Furthermore, Iida teaches that according to the transmitting/receiving method of the text data in the portable terminal, main text data received from a predetermined server are divided into a plurality of segment text data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal and output to the portable terminal by a gateway server. [0056].

Hence, Iida teaches dividing long text data into a plurality of segment data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal. Further, Iida teaches allowing a user to enter text data in an e-mail up to the limit of the number of characters that are transmittable from the portable terminal.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches an input information storage section that associates input identification information for identifying input information of a package with the input parameters. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches an input information transmission section that selects and combines input parameters entered into the input pages of a package. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches an input information transmission section that selects and combines input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and which are associated with the same input identification information from among the input parameters stored in the input information storage section. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches transmitting the resulting combination as the input information.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 3, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

d. Claim 4 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "wherein the input information transmission section combines the input parameters and transmits the combination after all of the input parameters of a package have been stored in the input information storage section" as

recited in claim 4. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0046 and 0056] of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim limitations. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 6. Appellants respectfully traverse.

As stated above, Iida teaches dividing long text data into a plurality of segment data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal. Further, Iida teaches allowing a user to enter text data in an e-mail up to the limit of the number of characters that are transmittable from the portable terminal.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches an input information transmission section that combines the input parameters and transmits the combination after all of the input parameters of a package have been stored in the input information storage section.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 4, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

e. Claim 5 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "further comprising a page storage section for storing the input pages and associating the plurality of input pages with package identification information; wherein the page reception section receives the input pages and associates the input pages with information for identifying a display order; and further wherein the page display section displays a selected input page stored in the page storage section, and then, responsive to receiving an indication that entry of input into the selected input page is complete, displays the input page that is next according to the display order" as recited in claim 5. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0046 and 0056] of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim limitations. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 6. Appellants respectfully traverse.

As stated above, Iida teaches dividing long text data into a plurality of segment data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal. Further, Iida teaches allowing a user to enter text data in an e-mail up to the limit of the number of characters that are transmittable from the portable terminal.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches a page storage section for storing the input pages and associating the plurality of input pages with package identification information. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches a page reception section that receives the input pages and associates the input pages with information for identifying a display order. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches a page display section that displays a selected input page stored in the page storage section. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches a page display section that displays a selected input page stored in the page storage section and then, responsive to receiving an indication that entry of input into the selected input page is complete, displays the input page that is next according to the display order.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 5, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

f. Claim 6 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "wherein the page reception section receives destination information for identifying a return destination of the input information, associates the destination information with package identification information; and the input information transmission section selects and combines a plurality of input parameters of a package from the information storage section, and transmits the resulting combination to the return destination identified by the destination information associated with the package" as recited in claim 6. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0046 and 0056] of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim limitations. Office Action

(6/25/2010), page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse.

As stated above, Iida teaches dividing long text data into a plurality of segment data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal. Further, Iida teaches allowing a user to enter text data in an e-mail up to the limit of the number of characters that are transmittable from the portable terminal.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches a page reception section that receives destination information for identifying a return destination of the input information. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches a page reception section that associates the destination information with package identification information. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches an input information transmission section that selects and combines a plurality of input parameters of a package from the information storage section. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches an input information transmission section that transmits the resulting combination to the return destination identified by the destination information associated with the package.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 6, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

g. Claim 7 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "an input information display section for displaying input parameters stored in the input information storage section; and a selection section for enabling the user to select input information to be transmitted; wherein the input information transmission section transmits the selected input information" as recited in claim 7. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0046 and 0056] of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim limitations. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse.



As stated above, Iida teaches dividing long text data into a plurality of segment data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal. Further, Iida teaches allowing a user to enter text data in an e-mail up to the limit of the number of characters that are transmittable from the portable terminal.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches an input information display section for displaying input parameters stored in the input information storage section. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches a selection section for enabling the user to select input information to be transmitted. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches a selection section for enabling the user to select input information to be transmitted, where the input information transmission section transmits the selected input information.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 7, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

h. Claim 8 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "an online detection section for determining whether the information terminal can communicate with an external apparatus, wherein the input information transmission section transmits the combined input parameters responsive to a determination of whether the information terminal can communicate with the external apparatus" as recited in claim 8. The Examiner cites paragraph [0050] of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim limitations. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse.

Iida teaches that the control code is used not only to arrange the text data that have been sequentially read out from the respective text input boxes in order of time of input and reconstruct an uninterrupted main text data of the e-mail in the gateway server 7 but also to reedit the text data having been transmitted from the portable terminal 1 to the gateway server 7. [0050].

There is no language in the cited passage that teaches an online detection section for determining whether the information terminal can communicate with an external apparatus. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that teaches an input information transmission section that transmits the combined input parameters responsive to a determination of whether the information terminal can communicate with the external apparatus.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 8, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

i. Claim 9 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "a return information storage section for associating return information from a server which has received the combined input parameters with information for identifying the server and storing the return information; and a return information display section for displaying the return information responsive to an instruction to display the return information" as recited in claim 9. The Examiner cites paragraphs [0046, 0050 and 0056] of Iida as teaching the above-cited claim limitations. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 8. Appellants respectfully traverse.

Iida teaches that when all of the text data entered into the text input boxes are read out and output to the gateway server 7 and all of the text input boxes become empty (step T8), the gateway server 7 arranges the text data that have been sequentially read out from the text input boxes in order of time of input, and outputs a series of all arranged main text data of e-mail to the POP server 8 (step T9). [0046]. Iida further teaches that the POP server 8 performs a transmission of the e-mail as an SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. [0046]. Additionally, Iida teaches that the control code is used not only to arrange the text data that have been sequentially read out from the respective text input boxes in order of time of input and reconstruct an uninterrupted main text data of the e-mail in the gateway server 7 but also to reedit

the text data having been transmitted from the portable terminal 1 to the gateway server 7. [0050]. Furthermore, Iida teaches that according to the transmitting/receiving method of the text data in the portable terminal, main text data received from a predetermined server are divided into a plurality of segment text data each having a data size displayable on the portable terminal and output to the portable terminal by a gateway server. [0056].

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches a return information storage section for associating return information from a server which has received the combined input parameters with information for identifying the server and storing the return information. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches a return information display section for displaying the return information responsive to an instruction to display the return information.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 9, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

j. Claim 12 is patentable over Iida in view of Duarte.

Appellants respectfully assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "transmitting a plurality of input pages from a server to an information terminal in response to a request from the information terminal" as recited in claim 12. The Examiner has not specifically addressed this limitation. In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must cite a reference or a combination of references that teaches each of the claim limitations. M.P.E.P. §2143. Since the Examiner has not addressed each of the claim limitations in claim 12, the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 12. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Appellants further assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "storing, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages" as recited in claim 12. As

understood by Appellants, the Examiner cites paragraphs [0007, 0030, 0031 and 0043] of Duarte as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/25/2010), pages 4 and 8-9. Appellants respectfully traverse.

Duarte teaches that image processing/camera application 201 includes a graphical navigation interface 300. [0030]. Duarte further teaches that the graphical navigation interface 300 is comprised of a thumbnail region 301 and a graphical navigation map 302, where the thumbnail region 301 is comprised of a plurality of thumbnail images captured via the camera 115 and/or downloaded from another data processing device (e.g., a personal computer or server). [0030]. Additionally, Duarte teaches that in the embodiment shown in Figure 3, six thumbnail images are viewable at a time. [0030]. Furthermore, Duarte teaches that photo 303 is currently selected by the user as indicated by a black highlight graphic 307 surrounding the photo 303. [0031]. In addition, Duarte teaches that when highlighted, the title of the photo appears within the highlight graphic 307, as indicated. [0031]. Duarte further teaches that the user may bring up an image processing application menu by selecting a specified control element 105 or key from the keyboard 101. [0043]. Additionally, Duarte teaches that as illustrated in Figure 7, application menu 700 includes a "Capture New" item that causes the application to enter capture mode, where the user may capture new photographs via the detachable camera 115. [0043]. Furthermore, Duarte teaches that application menu 700 includes a "Rename Photo" item that allows the user to provide a new name for the highlighted image as well as includes a "Discard" items that causes the highlighted image to be deleted from the data processing device. [0043].

Hence, Duarte teaches a navigation interface that includes a thumbnail region and a graphical navigation map, where the thumbnail region is comprised of a plurality of thumbnail images captured via the camera and/or downloaded from another data processing device (e.g., a personal computer or server). Furthermore, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in the graphical navigation interface. In addition,

Duarte teaches an application menu that allows one to capture new photographs via a detachable camera.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches storing, in a memory of an information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages. Instead, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in a graphical navigation interface or having the graphical navigation interface include thumbnail images.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 12, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Appellants further assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "combining the stored input parameters according to package identification information" as recited in claim 12. As understood by Appellants, the Examiner cites paragraphs [0007, 0030, 0031 and 0043] of Duarte as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/25/2010), pages 4 and 8-9. Appellants respectfully traverse.

As stated above, Duarte teaches a navigation interface that includes a thumbnail region and a graphical navigation map, where the thumbnail region is comprised of a plurality of thumbnail images captured via the camera and/or downloaded from another data processing device (e.g., a personal computer or server). Furthermore, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in the graphical navigation interface. In addition, Duarte teaches an application menu that allows one to capture new photographs via a detachable camera.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches combining the stored input parameters according to package identification information. Instead, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in a graphical navigation interface or having the graphical navigation interface include thumbnail images.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 12, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Appellants further assert that Iida and Duarte, taken singly or in combination, do not teach "transmitting the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction" as recited in claim 12. As understood by Appellants, the Examiner cites paragraphs [0007, 0030, 0031 and 0043] of Duarte as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Office Action (6/25/2010), pages 4 and 8-9. Appellants respectfully traverse.

As stated above, Duarte teaches a navigation interface that includes a thumbnail region and a graphical navigation map, where the thumbnail region is comprised of a plurality of thumbnail images captured via the camera and/or downloaded from another data processing device (e.g., a personal computer or server). Furthermore, Duarte teaches selecting a photo in the graphical navigation interface. In addition, Duarte teaches an application menu that allows one to capture new photographs via a detachable camera.

There is no language in the cited passages that teaches transmitting the combined input parameters. Neither is there any language in the cited passages that teaches transmitting the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction.

Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 12, since the Examiner is relying upon incorrect, factual predicates in support of the rejection. M.P.E.P. §2143.

2. Examiner's reasoning for modifying Iida with Duarte to include the missing claim limitations of claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14 is insufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must

show reasons that the skilled artisan, confronted with the same problems as the inventor and with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would select the elements from the cited prior art references for combination in the manner claimed. M.P.E.P. §2143. The Examiner must provide articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. M.P.E.P. §2143.

The Examiner admits that Iida does not teach "an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages" as recited in claim 1 and similarly in claims 10, 11, 13 and 14. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 3. Additionally, the Examiner admits that Iida does not teach "an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction" as recited in claim 11. *Id.* at pages 3-4. The Examiner asserts that Duarte teaches the above-cited claim limitations. *Id.* at page 4. The Examiner's reasoning for modifying Iida with Duarte to include the above-cited claim limitations is "for better efficiency." *Id.* The Examiner's reasoning is insufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 1, 3-11 and 13-14.

The Examiner relies upon paragraphs [0007 and 0031] of Iida and paragraphs [0007 and 0017] of Duarte as support for the Examiner's reasoning for modifying Iida with Duarte to include the above-cited missing claim limitations of claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14.

Iida teaches that each conventional portable terminal has a predetermined limitation in a memory size (capacity) of a memory device for storing received message data, resulting in a limitation in a size of receivable message data. [0007]. Iida further teaches a portable terminal 1 with a display 2 for visually communicating various kinds of information to a user and a memory 9 for storing message data received via the Internet. [0031].

Hence, Iida teaches that the memory size of a memory device is limited and that the portable terminal of the present invention includes a memory for storing

message data received via the Internet.

There is no language in Iida (and in particular paragraphs [0007 and 0031]) that makes any suggestion to: (1) have an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages; and (2) have an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction (missing claim limitations) in order to improve the efficiency of the system of Iida (Examiner's reasoning). The Examiner has to provide some rational connection between the passages in Iida that are the source of the Examiner's reasoning and the missing claim limitations. The Examiner's source of reasoning (paragraphs [0007 and 0031] of Iida) does not provide reasons as to why one skilled in the art would modify Iida to include the missing claim limitations of claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 1, 3-11 and 13-14. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Furthermore, Duarte teaches a graphical user interface for managing a set of images that includes a thumbnail region for displaying a first group of thumbnail images, a highlight element to highlight a specified one of the first group of thumbnail images responsive to user input, and a navigation map positioned adjacent to the thumbnail region for graphically displaying an indication of the particular thumbnail image currently being highlighted. [0007]. In addition, Duarte teaches that the invention may be implemented on virtually any type of data processing device including standard personal computers, personal digital assistants and wireless telephones. [0017].

Hence, Duarte teaches a graphical user interface that includes a group of thumbnail images and a navigation map for graphically displaying an indication of a particular thumbnail image currently being highlighted.

There is no language in Duarte (and in particular paragraphs [0007 and 0017]) that makes any suggestion to: (1) have an input information storage section for



storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages; and (2) have an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction (missing claim limitations) in order to improve the efficiency of the system of Iida (Examiner's reasoning). The Examiner has to provide some rational connection between the passages in Duarte that are the source of the Examiner's reasoning and the missing claim limitations. The Examiner's source of reasoning (paragraphs [0007 and 0017] of Duarte) does not provide reasons as to why one skilled in the art would modify Iida to include the missing claim limitations of claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 1, 3-11 and 13-14. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Further, as stated above, in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must provide articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning. M.P.E.P. §2143. That is, in order to sustain the rejection of claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14 for obviousness, the Examiner has to provide some rational connection between the Examiner's reasoning for modifying Iida with Duarte and the missing claim limitations.

Iida addresses the problem of inputting or transmitting an e-mail exceeding the limitation in the predetermined number of characters. [0004-0010]. The Examiner's rationale ("for better efficiency") does not provide any reasons as to why one skilled in the art would modify Iida (which teaches inputting or transmitting an e-mail exceeding the limitation in the predetermined number of characters) to: (1) have an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages; and (2) have an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction (missing claim limitations).

Why would the reason to modify Iida (whose purpose is to develop a method for inputting or transmitting an e-mail exceeding the limitation in the predetermined

number of characters) to: (1) have an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages; and (2) have an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction (missing claim limitations) be to improve efficiency? There are many ways of improving efficiency. Why in particular though would one skilled in the art modify Iida to include these missing claim limitations in order to improve efficiency?

Furthermore, what is the rational connection between having an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages (missing claim limitation) and improving efficiency (Examiner's reasoning)? Additionally, what is the rational connection between having an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction (missing claim limitation) and improving efficiency (Examiner's reasoning)?

Hence, the Examiner's rationale does not provide reasons that the skilled artisan, confronted with the same problems as the inventor and with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would modify Iida to include the above-cited missing claim limitations of claims 1, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 1, 3-11 and 13-14. M.P.E.P. §2143.

3. Examiner's reasoning for modifying Iida with Duarte to include the missing claim limitations of claim 12 is insufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

As stated above, in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must show reasons that the skilled artisan, confronted with the same problems as the inventor and with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would select the elements from the cited prior art references for combination in the manner claimed. M.P.E.P. §2143. The Examiner must provide articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. M.P.E.P.

§2143.

The Examiner admits that Iida does not teach "storing, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages" as recited in claim 12. Office Action (6/25/2010), page 8. The Examiner further admits that Iida does not teach "combining the stored input parameters according to package identification information" as recited in claim 12. *Id.* at page 9. Additionally, the Examiner admits that Iida does not teach "transmitting the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction" as recited in claim 12. *Id.* The Examiner asserts that Duarte teaches the above-cited claim limitations. *Id.* The Examiner's reasoning for modifying Iida with Duarte to include the above-cited claim limitations is "for better efficiency." *Id.* The Examiner's reasoning is insufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claim 12.

The Examiner relies upon paragraphs [0007 and 0031] of Iida and paragraphs [0007 and 0017] of Duarte as support for the Examiner's reasoning for modifying Iida with Duarte to include the above-cited missing claim limitations of claim 12.

Iida teaches that each conventional portable terminal has a predetermined limitation in a memory size (capacity) of a memory device for storing received message data, resulting in a limitation in a size of receivable message data. [0007]. Iida further teaches a portable terminal 1 with a display 2 for visually communicating various kinds of information to a user and a memory 9 for storing message data received via the Internet. [0031].

Hence, Iida teaches that the memory size of a memory device is limited and that the portable terminal of the present invention includes a memory for storing message data received via the Internet.

There is no language in Iida (and in particular paragraphs [0007 and 0031]) that makes any suggestion to: (1) store, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages; (2)

combine the stored input parameters according to package identification information; and (3) transmit the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction (missing claim limitations) in order to improve the efficiency of the system of Iida (Examiner's reasoning). The Examiner has to provide some rational connection between the passages in Iida that are the source of the Examiner's reasoning and the missing claim limitations. The Examiner's source of reasoning (paragraphs [0007 and 0031] of Iida) does not provide reasons as to why one skilled in the art would modify Iida to include the missing claim limitations of claim 12. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claim 12. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Furthermore, Duarte teaches a graphical user interface for managing a set of images that includes a thumbnail region for displaying a first group of thumbnail images, a highlight element to highlight a specified one of the first group of thumbnail images responsive to user input, and a navigation map positioned adjacent to the thumbnail region for graphically displaying an indication of the particular thumbnail image currently being highlighted. [0007]. In addition, Duarte teaches that the invention may be implemented on virtually any type of data processing device including standard personal computers, personal digital assistants and wireless telephones. [0017].

Hence, Duarte teaches a graphical user interface that includes a group of thumbnail images and a navigation map for graphically displaying an indication of a particular thumbnail image currently being highlighted.

There is no language in Duarte (and in particular paragraphs [0007 and 0017]) that makes any suggestion to: (1) store, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages; (2) combine the stored input parameters according to package identification information; and (3) transmit the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction (missing claim limitations) in order to improve the

efficiency of the system of Iida (Examiner's reasoning). The Examiner has to provide some rational connection between the passages in Duarte that are the source of the Examiner's reasoning and the missing claim limitations. The Examiner's source of reasoning (paragraphs [0007 and 0017] of Duarte) does not provide reasons as to why one skilled in the art would modify Iida to include the missing claim limitations of claim 12. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claim 12. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Further, as stated above, in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must provide articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning. M.P.E.P. §2143. That is, in order to sustain the rejection of claim 12 for obviousness, the Examiner has to provide some rational connection between the Examiner's reasoning for modifying Iida with Duarte and the missing claim limitations.

Iida addresses the problem of inputting or transmitting an e-mail exceeding the limitation in the predetermined number of characters. [0004-0010]. The Examiner's rationale ("for better efficiency") does not provide any reasons as to why one skilled in the art would modify Iida (which teaches inputting or transmitting an e-mail exceeding the limitation in the predetermined number of characters) to: (1) store, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages; (2) combine the stored input parameters according to package identification information; and (3) transmit the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction (missing claim limitations).

Why would the reason to modify Iida (whose purpose is to develop a method for inputting or transmitting an e-mail exceeding the limitation in the predetermined number of characters) to: (1) store, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages; (2) combine the stored input parameters according to package identification information;

and (3) transmit the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction (missing claim limitations) be to improve efficiency? There are many ways of improving efficiency. Why in particular though would one skilled in the art modify Iida to include these missing claim limitations in order to improve efficiency?

Furthermore, what is the rational connection between storing, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages (missing claim limitation) and improving efficiency (Examiner's reasoning)? Additionally, what is the rational connection between combining the stored input parameters according to package identification information (missing claim limitation) and improving efficiency (Examiner's reasoning)? Furthermore, what is the rational connection between transmitting the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction (missing claim limitation) and improving efficiency (Examiner's reasoning)?

Hence, the Examiner's rationale does not provide reasons that the skilled artisan, confronted with the same problems as the inventor and with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would modify Iida to include the above-cited missing claim limitations of claim 12. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claim 12. M.P.E.P. §2143.

VIII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons noted above, the rejections of claims 1 and 3-14 are in error. Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejections and allowance of claims 1 and 3-14.

Respectfully submitted,

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**CLAIMS APPENDIX**

1. An information terminal which displays input pages downloaded from a server via a network, and which transmits, using the network, information entered into the input pages by a user, said information terminal comprising:

a page display section for displaying a plurality of input pages using a browser executed by the information terminal;

an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered by a user into more than one of the input pages;

an input information transmission section for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to an instruction; and

a page reception section for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, wherein the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further wherein the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server.

3. The information terminal according to claim 1,

wherein the input information storage section associates input identification information for identifying input information of a package with the input parameters, and

wherein the input information transmission section selects and combines input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and which are associated with the same input identification information from among the input parameters stored in the input information storage section, and transmits the resulting combination as the input information.

4. The information terminal according to claim 1, wherein the input information transmission section combines the input parameters and transmits the combination after all of the input parameters of a package have been stored in the input information storage section.



5. The information terminal according to claim 1, further comprising a page storage section for storing the input pages and associating the plurality of input pages with package identification information;

wherein the page reception section receives the input pages and associates the input pages with information for identifying a display order; and further

wherein the page display section displays a selected input page stored in the page storage section, and then, responsive to receiving an indication that entry of input into the selected input page is complete, displays the input page that is next according to the display order.

6. The information terminal according to claim 1,

wherein the page reception section receives destination information for identifying a return destination of the input information, associates the destination information with package identification information; and

the input information transmission section selects and combines a plurality of input parameters of a package from the information storage section, and transmits the resulting combination to the return destination identified by the destination information associated with the package.

7. The information terminal according to claim 1, further comprising:

an input information display section for displaying input parameters stored in the input information storage section; and

a selection section for enabling the user to select input information to be transmitted;

wherein the input information transmission section transmits the selected input information.

8. The information terminal according to claim 1, further comprising an online detection section for determining whether the information terminal can communicate with an external apparatus, wherein the input information transmission section

transmits the combined input parameters responsive to a determination of whether the information terminal can communicate with the external apparatus.

9. The information terminal according to claim 1, further comprising:

a return information storage section for associating return information from a server which has received the combined input parameters with information for identifying the server and storing the return information; and

a return information display section for displaying the return information responsive to an instruction to display the return information.

10. A transmission-reception proxy apparatus for displaying input pages downloaded from a server to an information terminal via a network, and for transmitting information entered into the input pages by a user, the proxy apparatus comprising:

a page display section for displaying a plurality of input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal;

an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages;

an input information transmission section for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to an instruction to transmit the plurality of input parameters; and

a page reception section for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, wherein the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further wherein the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server.

11. A communication system comprising a server for storing a plurality of input pages and an information terminal for accepting a user's entries into the input pages, wherein the server comprises a page transmission section for transmitting the input

pages in response to an instruction from the information terminal, said information terminal comprising:

- a page reception section for transmitting the instruction from the information terminal and for receiving the input pages;

- a page display section for displaying the input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal;

- an input information storage section for storing a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages;

- an input information transmission section for combining the input parameters and transmitting combined input parameters in response to an instruction; and

- a page reception section for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, wherein the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further wherein the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server.

12. A method of communication between a server which stores a plurality of input pages and an information terminal which accepts a user's input entered using more than one of the input pages, comprising the steps of:

- transmitting a plurality of input pages from a server to an information terminal in response to a request from the information terminal;

- receiving the input pages by the information terminal;

- displaying the input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal;

- storing, in a memory of the information terminal, a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages;

- combining the stored input parameters according to package identification information; and

- transmitting the combined input parameters from the information terminal to the server in response to an instruction.

13. A program product enabling a computer to function as an information terminal which displays input pages downloaded from a server via a network and transmits information entered into the input pages by a user, said program product providing modules of computer usable program code tangibly embodied in a computer usable storage medium, said modules comprising:

- a page display module for displaying input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal;

- an input information storage module for storing a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages;

- an input information transmission module for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to receiving an instruction; and

- a page reception module for receiving the input pages and for associating the input pages with package identification information, wherein the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further wherein the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server.

14. A computer usable recording medium that tangibly embodies modules of computer usable program instructions enabling a computer to function as an information terminal for displaying input pages downloaded from a server via a network and for transmitting, using the network, information entered by a user into more than one of the input pages, said recording medium comprising:

- a page display module for displaying a plurality of input pages using a browser executed on the information terminal;

- an input information storage module for storing a plurality of input parameters entered using more than one of the input pages;

- an input information transmission module for transmitting the plurality of input parameters in response to an instruction to transmit the plurality of input parameters; and

- a page reception module for receiving the input pages and for associating the

input pages with package identification information, wherein the input pages enable a user to enter the plurality of input parameters, and further wherein the input information transmission section combines the input parameters entered into the input pages of a package and transmits the combined input parameters to the server.

**EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

No evidence was submitted pursuant to §§1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 of 37 C.F.R. or of any other evidence entered by the Examiner and relied upon by Appellants in the Appeal.

**RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

There are no related proceedings to the current proceeding.

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